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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

February 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 3 p.m. 70
Humidity 99 77

February 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 99 80

7878 七十月正

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

三拜禮 號六廿月二英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Endeavours to Avert Popular Outbreak.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Bolshevik authorities are trying to avert a popular out-break against them as a result of the German advance, by issuing statements declaring that it is merely a question of time before the Germans will be driven out of Russia. They simultaneously declare that the bourgeois agents and scribblers are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Germans to abolish the Soviet authority and that such bourgeois must be compelled to work at the defence. At a meeting of the Soviet Parliament M. Sverdlow, the Chairman, called attention to the demonstrations in the Nevsky Prospect against the Government and said that the members of the Soviet Executive must be armed in self-defence.

Army Refuses to Fight.

London, February 24.
M. Lenin says that the army absolutely refuses to fight. He will not remain in the Government for a moment if "the policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

Austria Ready to Conclude Peace.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Count Casmir has sent a wireless message to M. Trotsky that Austria, in concert with her Allies, is ready to conclude peace with Russia.

The Evacuation of Aaland Island.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that an agreement has been reached regarding the evacuation of Aaland Island by Russian and Finnish troops. A Swedish force has gone to Aaland Island to maintain order.

Russia's Position Hopeless.

London, February 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that there has been a sitting of the Soviet Executive in the Taurida Palace, at which the German terms were accepted. M. Lenin, in urging the acceptance, said that Russia's position was hopeless, and this peace must be accepted as a respite enabling the preparation of decisive resistance to the bourgeois and Imperialism. "The proletarians of the whole world will come to our aid and then we shall renew the fight," M. Martoff and the leaders of the Internationalists contended that the proposed peace meant evil to the Russian Revolution and the power of the Soviets.

A General Peace Wanted.

London, February 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung says that a separate peace with Russia will only make a general peace more remote, because America, Britain and France will fight to the bitter end. It declares that Austria needs a general peace and hence it does not rejoice at Germany's pyrrhic victory with Russia. The Leipziger Volks Zeitung says that the Russian Government's latest rapid move has upset the carefully prepared game of the German Government, which does not want peace.

The Socialist Herr Cohn, speaking in the Reichstag on Friday, denied that the people of the Baltic Provinces were longing for Germany and declared that a general peace was emphatically no nearer.

The Stuttgarter Tagblatt, commenting on the anti-German speeches in the Austrian Parliament, recalls the terrible suffering of German soldiers in the defence of Austria and says that such speeches severely try the sympathy of the German nation for the Austro-German alliance.

German Claims.

London, February 26.
A German wireless official message states:—We have occupied Reval after a battle. We have also taken Plekau, south of Lake Pripus.

Request for an Armistice.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that M. Krylenko has telegraphed the German General Staff requesting a renewal of the armistice with a view to Russia's acceptance of peace terms.

Germans Further Advance.

London, February 26.
A German wireless official message states:—We have occupied Pernau where an Estonian Battalion has placed itself under German command. We have occupied Dorpat. We have captured three thousand prisoners and hundreds of automobiles. We have reached Jitomir. A flying detachment which occupied Dorpat covered over 130 miles in a five-and-a-half days. The whole of the staff of the Russian special army at Rovno fell into our hands. The Commander-in-Chief fled. We established a contact with Ukrainian troops at Jitomir.

Japan's Hour Approaching.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Press regards the German terms to Russia as humiliating.

The Draconian Excoriation says history offers no example more complete or more servile than the compliance of the Bolsheviks in agreeing to renounce their own propaganda.

The Echo de Paris says that Japan's hour is approaching. She alone can check the German penetration. She is anxious to intervene and is only awaiting the signal.

M. Lenin's Policy.

London, February 26.
It is becoming evident that it is M. Lenin's policy to accept the most humiliating terms imaginable in order at any cost to prevent the Germans from marching into Petrograd and overthrowing Bolshevik rule. Some telegrams from Petrograd speak of the Bolsheviks collecting forces to resist the invaders, but this is mere camouflage. If forces are assembling it is only to carry out the behests of the Bolsheviks who care only for the upholding of the revolution, and nothing for their country.

Delegates for Brest-Litovsk.

London, February 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Berlin message states that Count Hertling informed the Reichstag that delegates had gone to Brest-Litovsk. Although a dispute about details is possible the conclusion of peace must ensue shortly.

A telegram from Vienna states that Austro-Hungarian delegates have gone to Brest-Litovsk.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Allied Embassies Leaving Petrograd.

London, February 26.
The Allied Embassies are leaving Petrograd.

Bolsheviks Report.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks claim that the Soviet Forces have captured Rostoff.

THE PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

Important Results Gained.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Palestine, writing on February 22 says:—The lull in operations since the New Year has been due to the cold and wet weather and the necessity of strengthening. The lengthened lines of communication have now been broken by a fresh offensive which was completely successful in yielding important strategic results. The fighting after Christmas left our troops in possession of important heights east of Jerusalem and dominating the road to Jericho. The Turks had still some forces west of Jericho, and if they had been sufficiently strong and energetic they might have worked round between Bethlehem and the Dead Sea and even menaced the road to Hebron. Most of the region between Jerusalem and Jericho is barren, broken and very hilly till within seven miles of the Jordan where there is an apparently level surface furrowed with innumerable steep and narrow gorges. The Turks held a line along the crests six miles east of Jerusalem on either side of the road, their defences plentifully supplied with machine guns. It was decided to drive the Turks beyond the Jordan in order to make our right flank absolutely secure. The first British movement on February 14 encountered no serious opposition and the line advanced about a hundred yards. On the morning of February 19 Welsh troops and Londoners attacked along a broad front, respectively north and south of the Jericho road, while Australian Light Horse made a wide turning movement from the south. The enemy hotly contested the advance, clinging tenaciously to his positions. The British, notwithstanding the difficult ground and bad weather, swept forward and carried the whole of their objectives. The advance was resumed on February 20. The British, fighting with irresistible valour, dislodged the enemy from a series of crests and ledges amidst a drenching rain, and by the end of the day advanced six thousand yards on a ten mile front. The cavalry had a particularly difficult task as they could only move single file in some places. Yesterday the enemy evacuated Jericho which we entered to-day. The Turkish defeat not merely secures access to the Jordan and the Dead Sea but it valuably assists the operations of King Hedjaz who is advancing to the north.

RUMANIAN PEACE QUESTION.

Bulgarians Commence Negotiations.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Bulgarian delegation has gone to Bucharest to participate in the Rumanian peace negotiations. Before his departure, the Finance Minister, M. Tacheff, who is the chief delegate, informed M. Sbranzj that the Bulgarians were concentrating upon regaining the Dobruja.

Bucharest the Venue for Negotiations.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that apparently the Central Powers have chosen Bucharest as the venue for the negotiations with Rumania because they desire get the ruling power of Rumania into the hands of pro German Rumanian statesmen, who remained in the occupied territory.

Support for Provisional Government.

London, February 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Jassy says that a large number of Russian officers and other military on the Rumanian front have passed a resolution in favour of supporting the new Provisional Government formed at Novecherkask by Generals Korniloff and Alexieff.

Returning to Rumania.

London, February 26.
Reuter's is informed that M. Mitu, Rumanian Minister to Britain, is en route for Rumania. The French press report that M. Mitu is to be Foreign Minister.

THE NEED FOR MAN-POWER.

London, February 26.
Mr. Auckland Geddes in a speech in London, said there was no clear end of the war in sight. The need for man-power was never greater. The whole of the man-power question was profoundly modified by the defection of Russia. There had been a most severe blizzard in America. The defection of Russia had enabled Germany to establish an approximate equality of strength on the Western Front, thus the Allies could at present obtain no decisive advantage there, and until the American Forces arrived we must see that our army is kept up to the necessary strength. The blizzard in America had greatly delayed the arrival of raw material for munition works, so for the next few weeks there would be fewer munition workers needed and the number of munition workers who had not yet served should be put into the army.

MESOPOTAMIA ADVANCE.

London, February 26.
A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our troops on the Euphrates occupied Khanaburay on Wednesday. Patrols met with slight resistance. We took thirty prisoners.

POWER OF GERMANY'S GENERAL STAFF.

London, February 26.
A further instalment of Mr. Gerards' book declares that the ultimate power in Germany rests with the General Staff, which more or less controls the actions of the Kaiser and even claims the right of final decision on questions of foreign policy. Once, Mr. Gerard concludes, it was General Ludendorff who decided the rupture with America.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER RETURNS.

Depredations in India and Pacific Oceans.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Berlin official message states that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf, commanded by Captain Neger, has returned from the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans with four hundred members of the crews of sunk ships, including white and coloured British military men and also several captured guns and great quantities of valuable raw materials, such as rubber, copper, brass, zinc, cocoa beans, and opium, worth many million marks. After her capture the Turrillia was equipped as an auxiliary cruiser and operated off Gulu and Aden, being commanded by the Wolf's first officer, until she encountered the British, who took the crew of twenty-seven prisoners. List of Vessels Sunk.

Later.

The Admiralty announces that in reference to the German official report that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned after fifteen months' cruise, it is presumed that she sank in the Indian and Pacific oceans the following vessels, taking the crews prisoners:—Turrillia, Jumna, Wordsworth, Des, Wairuna, Winslow, Beluga, Encoore, Mutung, Hitachi Maru, and Igozmeendi. The Turrillia, an unarmed merchantman, was captured on February 11, 1917, and equipped for mine-laying. Shortly afterwards she encountered a British warship and the prize crew scuttled the Turrillia and surrendered.

GERMAN WORKERS' PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, February 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, Mr. Gompers has declined the German Trade Unionists invitation to attend a Workers Peace Conference.

UKRAINIAN HARVEST.

London, February 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that the Bavarian Land Tax Minister of the Interior has stated that there is no great hope that the Ukrainian harvest will permit of increased rations.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

London, February 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Socialists in the Reichstag protested against the calling up of strikers for the army. They complained of soldiers being insulted and beaten, that they are ill-fed and refused furlough, with the result that desertions are increasing. General Scheuch, Chief of the War Board, admitted that agitators had been called up.

NEW FOUNDLAND VESSEL WRECKED.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John's says that the New Foundland steamer Florizal sailing from St. John's to New York has been wrecked in a blizzard near Cape Race. Forty passengers, including a number of prominent people from New Foundland and sixty of the crew perished. The Florizal was pounded to pieces in the heavy seas. It is now announced that there were 156 persons aboard the Florizal of which eighty were passengers including a score of St. John's business men. A message from St. John's states that forty persons have been saved from the Florizal.

LABOUR'S CLAIMS.

London, February 26.
The Daily Telegraph's labour correspondent says it is problematical whether all the delegates of the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the memorandum in respect to their own national claims. It is understood that the Italians are dissatisfied with the meagre recognition of the Italian claim of the Trentino. The abstention of the British-speaking peoples is still a very serious matter. The absence of any delegations from the British Dominions is to be deplored as the real opinion of labour in Australia, Canada and South Africa are most important as regards the future of German colonies.

COULD NOT FIGHT HIS KINSMEN.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the German-born-Captain Henkes has been dismissed from the army and sentenced to twenty five years (?) hard labour for resigning on the ground that he could not fight his kinsmen.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

American's Successful Raid.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France writing on Sunday says:—An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, and under French command, penetrated the German lines on Saturday morning a few hundred yards. They captured two officers, twenty men and one machine gun. There has been a lively artillery bombardment of the American sector for several days north-west of Tours where the enemy is strengthened by artillery.

Artillery Duel.

London, February 26.
A French communique states:—An artillery duel continues to be very lively in the region of Tabure, Champagne and the sectors north and south of Upper Alsace.

SOUTH AFRICAN FLOODS.

London, February 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Durban says that the magistrate at Empangeni reports that thirteen Europeans at Umfolosi are known to be dead and that fourteen are missing. It is estimated that from forty to fifty natives and Indians have been drowned.

NEW POWERS FOR ARMY COUNCIL.

London, February 26.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced that an Order in Council was being issued restoring to the Army Council and Secretary of State powers and duties transferred to the Chief of General Staff by an Order in Council in January 1916.

POPULAR ENGLISH GIRLS.

Huge Success in America.

"Our Beloved Girl." This is the name by which Miss Kathleen Burke is known throughout the United States. A young English girl of slight figure, but gifted with "unbounded energy," she has taken America by storm, and now that she has returned to England she has been followed by letters to the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador begging for her immediate return.

Miss Burke is the daughter of one of the chief officers of the North Western Railway. Before the war began she led the life of an ordinary English girl of good position, but as soon as it started she threw herself into work for our soldiers. In 1915 she became attached to the Scottish Women's Hospital, and one day her gift of speech was discovered almost by accident. Dr. Elsie Inglis was announced to speak at Oxford, but could not go, and Miss Burke was sent to take her place.

In February 1916 she was sent to America, and spoke all over the Eastern States. She managed in a few weeks to collect \$11,000 for the hospital. Coming home, she spent a few weeks in the Citadel at Verdun with General Foch and Nivelle, and then returned to America in November to travel 120,000 miles and make 300 speeches, which resulted in the collection of \$53,000 for the Scottish Women's Hospital and \$290,000 for the French hospitals.

A Wall Street Speech. A speech before the New York Stock Exchange—she is the only woman who ever addressed it—brought in \$200,000 and one to the New York Chamber of Commerce \$450,000.

Now she is about to return to the States for another campaign. Asked by our representative as to what America was doing, Miss Burke said that we in this country have no idea of the greatness of her effort.

"Some of the people over here make me tired," she said. "They grumble because they cannot get a little butter; in America the people, although there is plenty of food, are denying themselves to feed it us."

"They have a 'Meatless Tuesday' every week, when no meat is eaten in any of the States, and a 'Wheatless Wednesday,' when nothing is eaten made from flour."

"I spoke in San Francisco to 3,000 men in the shipyards. Many of them were members of the I.W.O., and I was guarded by detectives with revolvers. When I began to speak they rattled their dinner cans, but before I had finished, 3,000 of them had joined the American Red Cross."

"America is all right, and she is going to see this through."

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TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus Causeway Bay.—9.15.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Officer's Dual Success.

Lieut. Arthur Walsh, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, was decorated with the Military Cross by the King yesterday. When he enlisted as a private soon after the outbreak of war, he had already won his way by means of a scholarship from an elementary day school to the university, and had graduated at Master of Arts.

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GENERAL NEWS

Money for Discharged Men' Civilian Clothes.

In lieu of civilian clothes, it is the rule to make a money grant to discharged soldiers. An Army Council instruction issued recently states that the grant has been increased to 30s. A further payment of 30s. is to be made for overcoat. In view of the difficulty of providing civilian clothing, commanding officers are instructed to give every facility to enable men to obtain clothes from home prior to their discharge.

Birmingham's Tank Mimes.

Tank Band takings for War Bonds recently were: Birmingham—\$320,710. Newcastle—\$20,666. Southampton—\$38,600. In two days Birmingham has raised \$1,189,577. The Bishop of Birmingham, speaking at the tank yesterday, declared that he would be sinning before God if he said "Down with our weapons" now. To attack it would be a disgrace to ourselves and dishonour to the dead.

As Allenby Myths.

A strange tale is in circulation at clubs where men from the East foregather, says "A Club Member" in the Liverpool Post. It is said, apart from General Allenby's unquestioned success, his name has had a remarkable effect on the Turks. For Allenby is by them interpreted as Allah Naby, which means the man from Allah, or the emissary of Allah. Therefore, his triumph has been accepted as a direct divine intervention. This was a stroke of luck which never entered the minds of the war authorities when they wisely gave him his command.

The Break-up of Sunday.

It is vain to deny that the hopes of many of us that the war would, among other 'by-products' of good, call men and women to seek more for quiet and for worship amidst these tremendous upheavals of life, have been greatly disappointed, says the Bishop of Durham in his New Year message. "Early in the war new and attractive Sunday newspapers appeared. Munition work and alleged necessities of military drill have contributed to the break-up of Sunday. It is indeed a time of trial to faith and patience for those who think with us. Yet let us not lose heart. I, for one, am sure that a strong tradition of reverence for the Sabbath lives still in the common English heart, and is open to appeals."

Flying Officer's Death.

An inquest was held recently on the body of Second Lieutenant J. Crawley Cunningham, R.F.C., who died in hospital on Wednesday, aged 19 as the result of an aeroplane accident. From the evidence it appeared that Lieutenant Cunningham was making his final test before being posted for service overseas. In taking a turn he came into collision with some trees. The aeroplane took fire, and he was so badly burned that he died in hospital a few hours later. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and warmly commended ex-inspector Harry Smith, late of the Metropolitan Police, for his bravery in trying to drag the officer from the burning machine.

The Vintage of 1917.

From 1899, received by Messrs. Hedges and Butler from the various wine districts respecting this year's vintage, it appears that the new port wines are well fermented, and show good body. Less wine will be made than usual, but the quality is expected to be an average one. Claret in the Bordeaux district appears to be of fine quality, but the quantity will be below an average yield, and the price very high, while the Burgundies of the Cote d'Or will, it is feared, be of poor quality, and the quantity much below an average. Although the Champagne district is so close to the war zone, the vintage has been made under very favorable conditions, and though the yield will only be medium, the wine promises to be of very good quality. The quality of the new brandies is expected to be very good, but the quantity will not exceed an average crop. The largest part will be intended for consumption, so that distillation will take place on a small scale. Prices will be very high.

GENERAL NEWS.

Golfing Doctor's Death.
Dr. Laidlaw Forbes, who died at Hardwick Cottage, Wimbledon, common, was a well-known golfer, being one of the founders of the Sandwich Club. A keen sportsman himself, two of his sons are Scottish golfers. Dr. Forbes was a member of the Ophthalmic Society, and had been consulting aural surgeon at Guy's Hospital, and at the Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, while he was also hon. aural surgeon at the Royal Normal College for the Blind.

Servant as Fine Lady.
It was related of a domestic servant named Elizabeth Smith, charged at Canterbury recently that she absconded from a situation in Liverpool, taking clothes and jewellery valued at £118. Subsequently her apparel and jewels enabled her to gain the confidence of people at St. Leonards, Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells and Canterbury, and five robberies, all committed within a week of leaving Liverpool, were traced to her. Accused was sent to a Bristol institution for three years.

Multiple Shops Must Suffer.
If anyone had to suffer, it should be the multiple shops, and not individual tradesmen. This was the view of the chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal in dismissing the appeal of a large firm of grocers yesterday, when they challenged the refusal of the Lexington Local Tribunal to grant further exemption to the manager of a branch shop with a turn over of £10,000 a year. The firm urged that although the manager was passed for general services, he was only just within military age and was doing work of vital national importance in the distribution of food under exceptional difficulties.

Doubtful Foreigners.
According to Japanese papers amongst the first-class passengers of a Russian steamer that arrived at Yokohama a few days ago there were two young foreigners who claimed to be Russians. Inasmuch as they had no passports the police authorities refused to allow them to land and they were kept under watch. On the 9th instant the discovery was made that the foreigners had disappeared from the ship early in the morning. A vigorous search was instituted and it was ascertained that men answering to the description of the foreigners had left Yokohama station for Kobe. Subsequently the men were arrested at Sanamoya.

Little Economies That Count.
The following ray appeal for economy has been placed in every room of the National War Savings Committee's building. Government departments and employers of labour are invited to do likewise. There is a war on. There is a paper shortage. Every piece of paper you waste counts. Waste none. Do not use a big envelope if a small one will do. Do not use a foolscap sheet of paper if a quarto sheet will serve. Do not let paper lie about, becoming soiled and unusable. Type letters without double spacing, and use both sides of the paper to avoid the use of a second sheet. A message from one individual to another on the staff need not have an envelope. Envelopes cost money. There is a war on.

The Queen's Reply to American Women's Tribute.
The Queen has sent a reply to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence of America, who had addressed to her Majesty a telegram assuring her of the admiration which the women of America have had for the fortitude of their sisters in Britain during the war, and adding, "We are proud to be associated with them." The Queen, in her reply, says: "Please convey to the sisterhood of your great country the warm thanks of the women of the British Empire for their inspiring words of encouragement and assurance. The horrors of war have taught us to know one another better, and have strengthened the ties of kinship and mutual sympathy by uniting the women of the English speaking race heart and soul in the struggle for liberty and civilisation. Confident of the valuable help women can give our gallant sailors and soldiers, I pray God's richest blessing on our efforts."

NOTICES.

VICTOR
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

TEN VICTOR RECORDS.
which should be in every home.

Chanson-Meditation	Kreutzer	74330
Mr. old Kentucky home	Gluck & Male Chorus	74468
Simple Aveu	M. Elman	4515
Love-Token	Francesc Alia	64675
Sing! Sing! Birds on the Wing	McCormack	64532
When the boys come home	Williams	64594
An Clair de la Lune	Farrar-Clement	87509
Fascination Waltz	Smith's Orchestra	35540
For me and my gal		
Leonore Overture	Vesella's Band	35269
Fourth Symphony		
Hawaiian Butterfly	Victor Band	31634
When it's circus day		

A SIGN IN TIME.

Save Your Eyes

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

EDUCATION IN SHANTUNG.

Large Conference at Tientsin.

A correspondent to the N.C. Daily News writes:—

The second annual meeting of the Shantung-Honan Educational Conference was held in this city this week in one of the school buildings of the Northern Methodist Mission. Nineteen missions were represented and 33 Chinese and 40 foreigners attended. This was the largest gathering so far. It was felt, however, that there would have been a much larger attendance, but for the nearness to the Chinese New Year when one is likely to get cut off from home and have to stay away longer than desired. More over, some people were kept away because of the plague in the north.

The following officers were elected:—President: the Rev. R. O. Wells; Vice President: J. T. Wang; Chinese Secretary: Y. T. Wang; English Secretary: the Rev. P. O. Hanson; treasurer: the Rev. W. G. Mawson; Executive Committee: the Rev. W. E. Salles, Mr. Carlberg, and P. W. Yin.

The following subjects were discussed:—The Middle School, Kuan Hui Tzu Mu, Industrial Education, Science in the Middle School, Teaching of Chinese, Teaching of English, Teaching of Geography, Supervised Study, Courtis Tests, Uniform Examinations. The time seemed too short for dealing satisfactorily with these subjects.

Mr. Winter, of Yishien, Shantung, gave a very interesting paper on Industrial Education and exhibited some specimens of work turned out by his industrial school, such as rugs, brushes, camp chairs and camp cots. Mrs. Salles, of Kaifeng, showed some specimens of embroidery, cross-stitch and tatting done by the women in her little industrial school.

The discussions were all carried on in Chinese, and if the

speaker could not express himself in that language he had to look to an interpreter. One or two interpreters had rather difficult terms and sentences to translate for the speakers, but they proved themselves equal to the task. The place for the next meeting is to be Tientsin, but the time has not yet been definitely settled.

"Specials" 300 Commendations.

For valuable assistance in the detection of crime, Mr. Montague W. Knapp, a Paddington special constable, has received over 300 public and private commendations. Recently at Marylebone he was again commended by the magistrate for his promptness in securing the arrest of two women—mother and daughter—who were sent to prison for attempting to pawn stolen property in his shop.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, to be held on Thursday, the 28th day of Feb. 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot	Locality	Acres	£	£
1	Between Lot 1 and Lot 2, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
2	Between Lot 2 and Lot 3, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
3	Between Lot 3 and Lot 4, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
4	Between Lot 4 and Lot 5, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
5	Between Lot 5 and Lot 6, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
6	Between Lot 6 and Lot 7, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
7	Between Lot 7 and Lot 8, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
8	Between Lot 8 and Lot 9, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
9	Between Lot 9 and Lot 10, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500
10	Between Lot 10 and Lot 11, Causeway Bay	1.5	100	1,500

Prepaid Advertisements.
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon, two FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Apply Box 1351 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,** Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to:—Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—In Connaught Road, Central, Sunday Forenoon, a BRINDLE BULL DOG with white head. Address (Mrs. Davis, Hongkong Hotel) on collar. Answers to the name of "Billy." This dog suffers from epileptic fits. Finder will be rewarded on returning the dog to Inspector McEwen, c/o Central Police Station.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

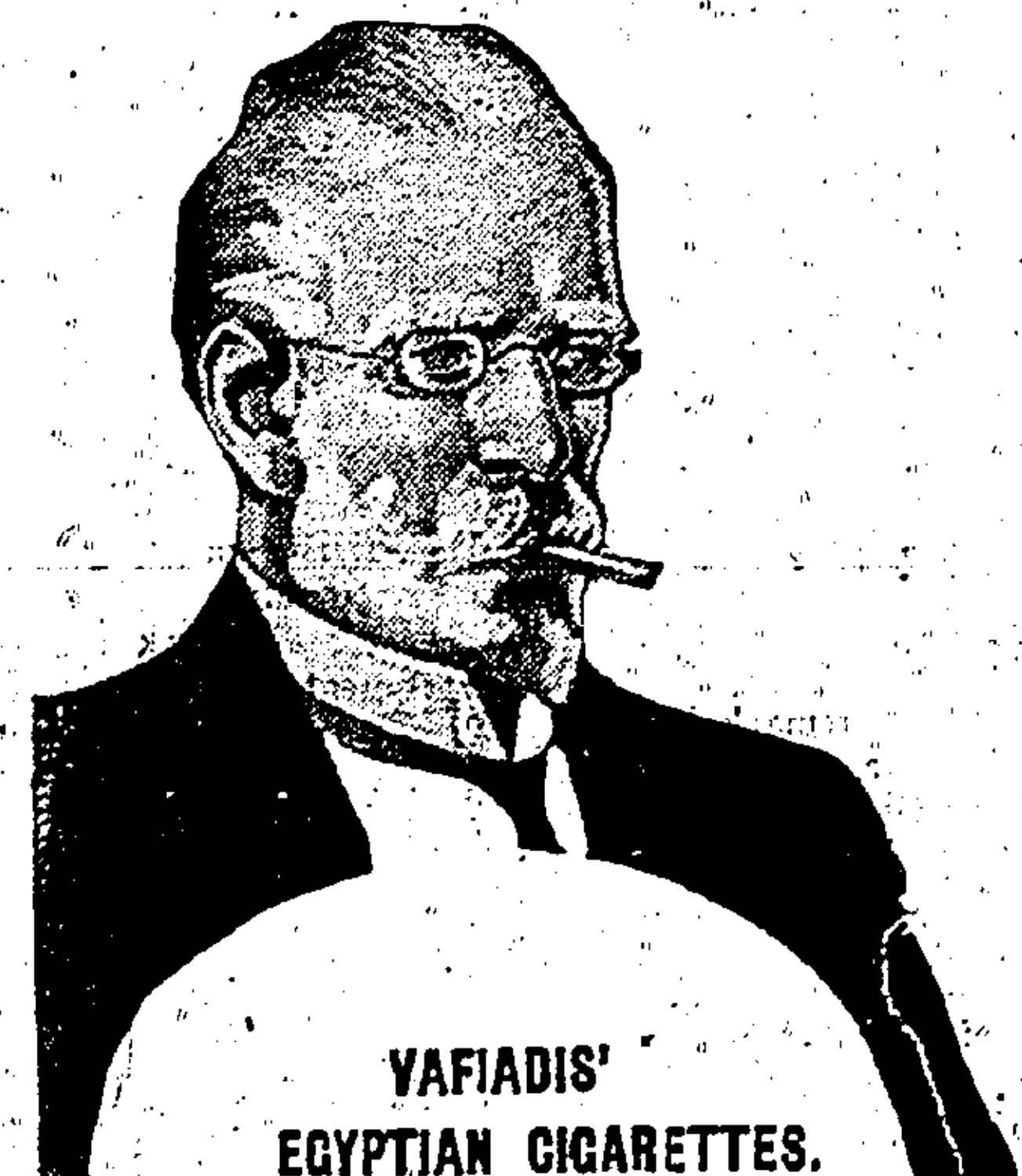
IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY in wholesale quantities.
For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDELL STREET.



YAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	55.30
Crown Prince " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra " 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
Superfine " 20	.75
" " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

WONG YUEN.

19 De Voeux Road, West.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

The committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March, on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include the Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,

c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

19 De Voeux Road, West.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

JUST TO HAND

CADDY BAGS

GOLF CLUB SHAFTS

"SILVER KING" GOLF BALLS

IN TWO WEIGHTS

RED DOTS AND BLACK DOTS

PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

J. T. SHAW

SMART MEN'S WEAR

FOR

TEL. 692	RACE WEEK	TEL. 692
	STRAW HATS.	
	BOOTS	
	SOCKS	
	ETC.	
	NECKWEAR.	
	SHOES	
	SHIRTS	
	ETC.	

NOW SHOWING

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.

Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February, to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1918.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds, three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of One Pound Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 25th day of February, Current, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1918.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on 1st March. For terms &c. apply to The Headmaster.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue

of the

HONGKONG

DIRECTORY

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P. O. Box 431.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

THE DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE.

Marked by a tragedy, the full dimensions of which are at present history of the Colony as one of the blackest in its pages. Such a devastating affair as yesterday's would always cast a deep and lasting gloom over any community, but there is an added horror when it is remembered that the Colony was *en fete* and that the pleasure week of the year has been turned into one of extensive mourning. The holiday spirit was all abroad, the Hongkong Derby race had resulted in a sensational and extremely popular win for one of Hongkong's most esteemed public benefactors, when in a few minutes the hand of death had taken toll, in catastrophic fashion, of hundreds of lives. The appalling suddenness of the event, the heart-rending and terrible scenes that were witnessed, together with the fine display of practical help that was forthcoming from uniformed and civil spectators stand out prominently in a disaster that was full of great incidents. From the moment that the first sound of rending timbers was heard to the completion of the devastation, scarcely twenty minutes had elapsed, and from a row of pleasure stands the booths had been turned into hideous charnel houses. To describe in detail all the scenes that followed the breaking out of the flames would be to recite horrors almost too repulsive to read. The thousands of people who stood aghast to watch others perish were weighed down with poignant grief, and it will be many a long day, if ever, before the memory can be cleansed of the hideous sight that was presented.

On all sides one heard nothing but the highest praise for the work of the police and those men of the military and naval forces who were on the course. All people were naturally impelled by humanitarian impulse to rush to the scene and try to extricate those unfortunate persons who were imprisoned in the mass of wreckage and whom the flames were threatening every moment to involve, but the valour of the men who have been trained to emergency and danger, set an example that calls for nothing but high laudation. Facing roaring flames which gave out a most intense military man and police worked right up to the last, and many were the lives saved through their splendid efforts. In a dark story there is this bright spot and it has a brightness of which all should be proud.

Although for many years the string of matched booths has been a feature of the races this is the first occurrence of its kind to mar a meeting, and the one topic uppermost in the minds of all is whether due precautions are taken to ensure that such erections are safe. It is all very well to be wise after the event, and discover that there was a flaw in the ordinarily marvellous strength with which the Chinese builders imbue these structures, but there will have to be some satisfying assurance forthcoming that the authorities had taken every care to ascertain that, given fair wear and tear and an average load, the net work of poles and struts capable of withstanding the strain that was put upon them. Some of the occupants say that there was first an alarm of fire which stampeded the people to one side thus putting an unexpected strain on the structures, whilst others say that the sound of cracking timbers was the first intimation that any had of the impending collapse, and that it was then that the rush took place. In any event it is a matter for careful enquiry, and if censure is deserved it should not be spared. At home there is such a thing as Board of Trade Regulations that have to be complied with in the case of permanent or temporary buildings for the housing of the human beings, and whilst the Building Ordinance here protects the householder and ensures the use of safe materials and proper construction in ordinary dwellings it will be interesting to know whether any supervision is exercised in the case of such erections, the collapse of which has thrown the Colony into mourning. There has always been a fund of faith in the strength of bamboo structures, but that faith should scarcely have been sufficient to do away with inspection by a competent official, and the Government will certainly be not a little questioned as to the true state of affairs on the matter. If supervision is exercised, people will want to know a little more than they already do as to the precise cause of the collapse, for it should not be necessary to wait until a tragedy of appalling dimensions like that which has overtaken the Colony to learn that the building was unable to bear the strain it was intended to support.

Sir Henry Blake.

There is not one in Hongkong but will have felt the deepest sorrow at the death of Sir Henry Blake, particulars of which were announced in our issue of yesterday. There are a good many people still resident here who remember him as Governor, but whether he was known personally or not, anyone in the Colony to-day realises that he was a wise, just and generous man who governed this Colony of Hongkong in such a manner that he endeared himself to every section of the community, but more especially to the Chinese by whom he was beloved as a wise counsellor and friend; a just administrator ever ready to lend a sympathetic ear, and give sterling advice to those in need of it. The Chinese knew that any difficulties of theirs would be smoothed out if humanely possible by Sir Henry Blake, to whom they could always turn. The deepest sorrow and regret is felt by all at the death of this fine gentleman who did so much for the Colony during his term of administration.

A Great Administrator.

The time which Sir Henry Blake served as Governor of Hongkong was marked by many vicissitudes calling for thoughtful generalship. But under his guiding hand a safe course was steered, and difficulties as they arose dealt with in such an able manner that good rose in their stead. One of the most important changes which took place in the Colony was the taking over by Great Britain of the New Territories. The time was a stormy one, but with his never failing tact and judgement Sir Henry Blake sided over the anxious moments. The late Governor saw the Colony grow rapidly, and its prosperity increase to a considerable extent. He did all in his power to add to its advancement and that he succeeded admirably we in Hongkong can testify. He spared no pains under his control, and when he left extreme regret was felt by all. What Hongkong lost other places gained, for he devoted his life assiduously to the betterment of the community where his sphere of labour lay. During his stay here he never tired in his endeavor to bring about a better understanding between Chinese and Britons. That he succeeded is fully borne out by the fact that when he had finished his term of office the Chinese paid to him a glowing tribute, and acknowledged their deep sense of loss at his retirement. The news of Sir Henry Blake's death has been received with sincere sorrow by everyone in the Colony.

A Superstition.

It is not a little remarkable that the present year, which is supposed among Chinese to be a bad one for them, should have started in such a disastrous fashion. When the year was welcomed in, a plague was decimating the inhabitants of some of the northern provinces, the visitation being one of the most serious ever known. The year was only a day old when an earthquake transpired Swatow from a prosperous little shipping port into a place of ruins, the disaster taking large toll of life. An outbreak of a new disease to the Colony is at the moment threatening to assume large proportions here, and we know that during the last few days the numbers that have been admitted to hospital have been quite large and that the percentage of deaths is high. And, of course, the latest event to put in the record is that which marred Derby Day the full extent of which is even yet not known. None but the most superstitious — and the Chinese are essentially that — will place any significance on the fact that these events have followed one another with such rapidity, but it is not the first time that the coincidence of omen and actuality has occurred. Those who already believe in signs and wonders will have their faith intensified, whilst those who do not — and among Europeans they are the majority — will certainly have to admit that there has been a regular wave of disaster.

DAY BY DAY.

AS LONG AS YOU LIVE YOU CAN HELP SOMEBODY. LIFE IS A GLORIOUS THING.—Ward.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith (1900).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.5/8d.

Photographs of Disaster.
Mee Cheung, the well-known photographer, has secured a wonderfully good selection of pictures taken of the terrible disaster which occurred at the Race Course on Tuesday.

The Military Cross.
The news will be received with pleasure that among the recipients of the Military Cross, notified in the London Gazette of December 17th, appears the name of Lieut. A. Harris, the son of Mr. A. H. Harris of Hongkong.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D.S.P. (R.) state:—

Anniversary.
The Subscription Dance and all Social functions arranged for Saturday next, March, 2nd, in connection with the anniversary, are hereby cancelled. All subscriptions will be duly refunded.

Inspectors.
All Inspectors, other than Staff, are requested to attend Headquarters Club in mafia, but with Swords, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday March 1st. The Sergeant Major will attend.

Inspection.
The attention of all ranks is drawn to previous orders concerning His Excellency the Governor's Inspection on Sunday next, March 3rd, at 4 p.m.

WAR-TIME BOOTS.

Some Regulations.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the Army Council have issued an order under which boot manufacturers must comply with the directions given from time to time by the Director of Raw Materials, with a view to the production of war-time boots and shoes. The boots must be made of classes of leather and to specifications approved by the Director of Raw Materials, and the manufacturer must stamp upon the upper his registered number and upon the sole the retail sale price, together with the words "War Time." It is further enacted, that:

1. Priority must be given to the manufacture of war-time boots over all work other than Government work.
2. The manufacturer must sell only at the wholesale price approved by the Director of Raw Materials, but may allow discounts of 5 per cent for cash payment within 30 days or 6 per cent for cash payment within seven days.
3. The manufacturer must keep account of the cost of manufacture available for inspection by the Director of Raw Materials, to whom monthly returns of the boots made and sold must be rendered.
4. Boots rejected by factories, merchants or retail dealers must be retained by the manufacturer until inspected by the Director of Raw Materials and released for sale on terms approved by him.
5. All disputes arising in connection with the sale of the boots must be referred to the Director of Raw Materials or persons nominated by him, whose decision shall be final.

It is an offence under the order: 1. To sell war-time boots at a retail price other than that stamped on the sole.

2. Maliciously to alter or deface the price and the words "War Time" borne on the sole of the boot.

3. To stamp the words "War Time" on boots which do not comply with the provisions of the order.

4. To use for any other purpose without a permit from the Director of Raw Materials leather obtained for the manufacture of war-time boots.

U.S. PLANS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

A Means of Winning the War.

"The event of transcending importance to the foreign trade of the country during 1917 was the entrance of the United States into the war," declares Mr. Barwell S. Outler in his first annual report as chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "From the beginning of the war to the time of our entrance into it," continues Mr. Outler, "the business of the American manufacturer and exporter was to make the most of new opportunities in the markets of non-belligerent countries to take wise and useful steps in preparation for trade after the war, and to sell munitions and supplies to the belligerents."

"These were legitimate activities. They were vital to the industrial life of the nation. But when we entered the war the perspective changed. Trade with our associates assumed a new, a different, a much greater significance in our eyes. It became primarily a means of winning the war rather than of winning profits. It became a link between the greatest storehouses in the world and the European nations with whom we had cast our lot in the world struggle."

"Our attitude towards the markets in non-belligerent countries has also changed as a matter of course. Trade with them must now be conducted with a careful and patriotic deference to the successful prosecution of the war. Preparations that we make to hold our place in those markets and to expand our opportunities must be made for the time being with strict reference to policies which govern our political relations. However, it is confidently expected that our trade with South America, the Far East, South Africa, and with Australia will not be too seriously interfered with, and that we may reap in the future the benefits of having so assiduously and intelligently during the past few years."

"Important as it is that we hold our own advantage in these and other markets, we must not lose sight of the fact that all such advantages are likely to disappear if we do not come out of the war victoriously."

The report reviews in an exhaustive manner the foreign trade of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which it refers to as "our greatest year in foreign trade," says Commerce Reports, Washington. The statistics are arranged to show the growth of trade, month by month, since 1913, so that the effect of the war may be easily traced.

Considerable space is given to the unusual activities of the Bureau during the year that resulted from the entrance of the United States into the war, these activities, including the organization of a staff for licensing exports, work in connection with the tin-plate conservation campaign, the collection of information concerning foreign cargo legislation, the facilitation of imports of raw materials from Russia, the protection of American trade-marks in foreign countries, and numerous others, all of which were carried on by the regular Bureau staff, except the export-licence work, for which volunteer work was accepted from the outside.

Attention is called to the increased extent to which foreign markets have been studied through the agency of travelling special agents. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 13 such agents in the employ of the Bureau, while at the close of the year this staff had been doubled. The information collected by these agents helps American manufacturers to extend their trade now, and is also aimed to help them prepare for trade after the war.

Before entering the Bureau, Mr. Outler was president of a large manufacturing concern, a fact that lends interest to the following estimate of the Bureau's service to the manufacturer: "As a practical manufacturer and exporter, I entertained to a mild extent an instinctive scepticism regarding the efficiency in organization and productive

SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CLUB.

Annual Meeting of Local Branch.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club, which was but poorly attended, was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, when Sir Everard Fraser presided, supported by Mrs. H. O. Marshall, Messrs. A. Akehurst, Campbell Henderson, H. H. Read, E. Jenner Hogg, and J. A. Smallbones. The North China Daily News, of February 20, reported the meeting.

The annual report, which with the accounts were adopted on the proposition of the chairman, who characterized them as very satisfactory, stated inter alia:— "We are under obligation, by agreement, to defray the cost of maintaining three beds in Netley Hospital, which requires £198 per annum. This was remitted in the early part of the year, being obtained to a considerable extent by the voluntary contributions of members, and a handsome addition was secured by means of an interesting address upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling given by Mr. Henry Schlee in the Apollo Theatre upon March 8."

The other Overseas Club Funds, which this Branch supports, are the Tommies' Christmas Fund, the Tobacco Fund, the Gift-boxes (or Hamper) Fund, and the Aircraft Fund. These funds have benefited during 1917 to the extent of £1,300, £64, £188, and £3,575 respectively. Besides assisting the Overseas Club Funds, the Branch has succeeded in contributing nearly \$700 to the Polish Relief Fund, \$1,300 to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors (which resulted from the sale of a motor car kindly presented to the Club by Mr. J. D. Clark) and £318 to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital in London. Altogether, the amount which the Branch has succeeded in raising during the year in furtherance of war-time philanthropy is approximately £5,885. Members and other sympathizers have very generously contributed to the funds, and, in addition, the entertainments arranged by the Club have been a very valuable source of financial assistance. In this connection hearty thanks are due to all who have helped in any way to ensure their success; to advertisers in the programmes, to the ladies who spent arduous days in soliciting the advertisements, and to others who acted as sellers of programmes, etc., in the theatres, and particularly to Mr. Edward I. Ezra and Mr. A. P. Stokes for organizing our entertainments in the Olympic Theatre upon November 21 and in the Victoria Theatre upon December 4 respectively. Mr. S. Herzberg, proprietor of the Apollo Theatre and St. George's Cinema, and Mr. A. Ramos, proprietor of the Victoria and Olympic Theatres, have granted the use of their theatres upon most generous terms, and cordial acknowledgement is due to them also.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President, Sir Everard Fraser; Vice-President, Mr. H. Browett; Committee, Messrs. E. I. Ezra, L. W. O. Loden and H. O. Marshall, and Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, A. Akehurst, Campbell Henderson, H. W. Lucas, H. H. Read, J. A. Smallbones and A. D. Smart.

It was also decided, after some discussion, to alter the rules relating to the payment of the annual subscription, whereby a member might become a life member of the branch on payment of a sum of \$50. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

capacity of a Government bureau as compared with the highly organized forces characteristic of large private enterprises for this is a feeling all too common among business men: I find that a misapprehension of the value of the Bureau's work is a typical ignorance of the Bureau's current activities. Please let me emphasize the conviction that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is a genuinely producing agency, well organized, and calculated to assist our manufacturers and merchants in ways eminently useful."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

They were discussing in the train dramatic criticism. The white-bellied gentleman with eye glasses on the bulb of his nose listened in silent disgust. Conversation side-slipped to the best moment of the world's best play. A student of De Quincey enthused about the knocking at the gate in "Macbeth." The young lady with the music-case whispered of Irving's drunken Deborah in the room at midnight—"You're a beauty, you are!"—as a dramatic touch of haunting quality in her experience. The slim doctor in khaki said that Voltaire's "Tu pleures, Zaire!" would take "a lot of licking." "But it can be licked, and sometimes it is," the white-bellied gentleman interposed. They veered round to him. He sat aside his newspaper and placed a fishy finger deep into the terra-cotta air-cushion of his other outstretched palm. "Not often," he said. "But for thrill, sheer electric shock, about of Sing Sing chair, can you find anything to lick these three works: 'Letters with orders'?"

He was not wearing a kilt, but he had a tam o' shanter on his head and a tin helmet on his back. His face was tanned to the colour of a well-polished brown boot, and his blue eyes shone like stars. He had just arrived from France with all his pack, and it was on Victoria Station Underground that I saw him. A train was coming in, and, pointing to it, he questioned a civilian on the platform. He uttered three syllables, with the accent on the first. The puzzled passenger shook his head. The conductor stepped off the train, and when addressed in the same manner he just stared at the dazed and anxious warrior as if he were a Hottentot, and bellowed his equally unintelligible version of the train's destination. "My heart bled for the stranded soldier, but I was late, and, besides, I had no more idea than the others where he wanted to go. Perhaps he was asking Welsh or Gaelic or even Erse. His voice was deep and strong, and there was no difficulty in hearing the sounds he uttered. They were, with the stress on the first and a rise in tone on the third syllable, Sanspion Cross?" It was only as the train was leaving the station that I realised that he wanted the terminus of the Midland Railway, called by Londoners "Spencers."

The death of Mr. Percy Harrison came so comparatively close upon the abandonment of his famous concert that it might almost be said he died in harness. At the same time, though, one cannot omit to suggest that he rather outlived his honourable day and certainly went beyond his audience—who would not go even so far as he to adapt the concerto to changing conditions. In recent years Mr. Harrison brought Nizich before his "patrons" (that was the word they chose to be named by), but the great impressionist unlocked the spirit of unrest in their comfortable midst. For the Harrison audiences were totally different from your ordinary concert crowd, rushed as it is by the main current of modern music, and sophisticated to the point of actually having views upon such disturbing modern things as the symphonic poem, and, indeed, knowing not only that Debussy exploits the whole-tone scale and composed "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," but also that that work is based on a poem by Mallarmé. No! the Harrison audiences were born and nurtured in the prime donna tradition, and even that wonderful phenomenon—assisted by the tenor with his white gloves and the flower in his coat—could carry them no farther in their innermost hearts than Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi, and early Verdi at that. As we have said, Mr. Harrison was a bolder spirit, and in his last seasons introduced us to new things by Elgar, at least, and not only gave us Nizich, but also the unforgettable Gershwin; but it was only in the opus of nature that he should not have succeeded to the end, and that "Harrison's" eventually found itself crowded out of the hall, half of a train to-day for the want of space.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOCIALIST WAR AIMS.

Invitation to German Comrades.

London, February 24.
Mr. H. Thomas, speaking at the Socialist Conference, said that while they keenly desired peace they had not hoisted the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms. An opportunity was now given to their German comrades of indicating that they did not support the action of their Government against Russia.

The Inter-Allied Socialist Conference has concluded by adopting the War Aims Memorandum, which is practically identical with the British memorandum cabled from "Daily Telegraph" on 10th August and 17th December. The clause as regards Alsace-Lorraine is strengthened, as mentioned yesterday, declaring that it is a problem not of territorial adjustment, but of right and France having secured recognition of her right in the peace treaty signed by every nation in the world is prepared to submit the future of the provinces to the League of Nations to be decided by a free and popular vote.

The Conference resolved to organise an International Socialist Conference of representatives of all belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities, to appoint a deputation representing France, Belgium, Britain and Italy to visit the United States and confer with American labourites on the war, to appoint M. Albert Thomas, M. Vandervelde and Mr. Henderson as a committee to secure Labour and Socialist representation at the peace conference and to organise a Labour-Socialist Conference concurrently with the Official Conference, to transmit the War Aims Memorandum to the Centralist Socialists requesting an effort which will be international.

M. Albert Thomas declared that if anybody tried to foist a peace not embodying these war aims it would mean revolution.

M. Camille Huysmans heads the deputation to the United States.

The following is the text of the Colonies clause in the Memorandum: "The Internationale has always condemned the colonial policy of the capitalist Governments, and without ceasing to condemn it the Inter-Allied Conference nevertheless recognises the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account. The Conference considers that the treaty of peace ought to secure to the natives of all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalist colonialism. The Conference demands the concession of administrative autonomy for all groups of people that attain to a certain degree of civilisation and for all others progressive participation in local government. The Conference is of the opinion that the return of the colonies to pre-war possessors or exchanges and compensations which might be effected should not impede peace-making."

Those colonies that have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made subject to special consideration at the Peace Conference as to which of the communities in their neighbourhood will be entitled to take part, but the clause in the treaty of peace on this point must be to secure economic equality in such territories for peoples of all nations and thereby guarantee that none are shut out from legitimate access to raw materials, prevented from disposing of their own products or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

As regards more especially the colonies of all belligerents in tropical Africa from sea to sea, including the whole region north of the Zambesi and south of the Sahara, the Conference condemns any Imperialist idea which would make these countries the booty of one or several nations to exploit them for the profit of capitalists or use them for the promotion of the militarist aims of Governments. With respect to these colonies the Conference declares in favor of a system of control being established by international agreement under a League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee, which, whilst respecting their national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them, locality of the wishes of the people expressed in a form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of native tribes as regards their ownership of the soil would be maintained; thirdly, their whole revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Chaos in Petrograd.

London, February 24.
The General Staff at Petrograd has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city, announcing that all thieves, counter-revolutionary agitators, German spies and others raising against the Government will be shot; also persons convicted of concealing provisions or disobeying the order to report to the General Staff all provisions in the city for purchase at a fixed price. Every unauthorised possessor of explosives must hand them over to the local Soviet for the army. The penalty is outlawry.

The newspapers must verify their news regarding the Government or from the war theatre. The penalty in suppression of the newspaper and arrest of the staff.

The Bolshevik newsagency declares that the appeal of the Council of Commissaries caused an outbreak of enthusiasm. The enrolment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. No fewer than fifty thousand will be under arms in a few days, besides soldiers who desire to fight. Special Socialist regiments are being formed from Estonian, Lettish and Mussulman regiments in Petrograd. Many women wish to take up arms against the Germans and the supporters of General Kaledin. The same is happening at Kieff, Moscow and Pskoff.

(Continued on page 10.)

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of February 26 as follows:—

Admiral Chang Pih-kwang, when landing on the Fort Bund at 8.15 p.m. after dining on a flower boat was shot. Two bullets entered his breast. The assassin threw away his pistol and fled. The Admiral is seriously wounded and has been removed to Dutch Folly. The Generalissimo and the Technon both visited him as soon as they heard of the affair.

A few thousand of General Lung's troops are nearing the border of Yangchung. The Canton troops there have retired.

Luk Wing-ting has declared that he will personally bring an army from Nanking to Ko Chow to meet Lung Chai-kwang.

It is reported that a number of Northern infantry regiments, and artillery regiments have arrived at a place about 40 miles east of Wongkong for the purpose of attacking Chai-chow.

The S.S. China.

We are advised by the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., that a telegram has been received by the Hongkong office stating that the S.S. China arrived at San Francisco on February 22, according to schedule.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

RACE COURSE CATASTROPHE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir, I am directed to forward to you the following correspondence between the owners of ponies entered at the present race meeting, and the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 27.

Dear Sir,—In view of the disaster to the Chinese Stand having proved more serious than was at first anticipated and the loss of life much greater than was reported to the Stewards when they decided to continue the meeting, we, as owners, ask that the matter be reconsidered. In the event of the Stewards deciding to abandon the Meeting, we the undersigned hereby undertake to absolve the Club from any claim as far as we are personally concerned.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

John Johnstone, Ellis Kadorie, M. Gallani, R. M. Dyer, H. Birrell, H. A. Seth, Dr. Jordan, J. H. Congdon, J. Macdonald, J. Gibb, M. T. Johnson, W. Logan, B. Basto, Eric Moller, A. M. L. Soares, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, for Mr. Burdett R. T. Barton, G. Forsyth, for Wayfong Mess R. E. Sedgwick, for Beth Ross and Swick, R. E. Sedgwick, F. Maitland, F. H. Thomas, Chas. Bewick, H. M. H. Namtze, Do Journal, F. W. Satterlee, for Mr. Dryadest H. P. White and N. J. Stabb, G. O. Moxon, D. M. Ross, T. F. Hough, C. P. Chater, Henry Humphreys.

Hongkong February 27.
To T. F. Hough Esq.,
Clerk of the Course
Hongkong Jockey Club.

To John Johnstone Esq. and others, (members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.)

Gentlemen, In reply to your letter of this morning I am instructed to say that since the owners are willing to relieve the Club of the obligation which exists to run the remaining races in the authorised programme the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club are taking steps to at once abandon the remainder of the Meeting.

I beg to remain Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

THE Races advertised for the week are cancelled in view of the sad catastrophe at Happy Valley.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

LOST.

LOST.—Going from Causeway Bay to Hongkong Hotel BLACK FUR MUFF. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Apply to Hongkong Hotel Counter.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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&c.

&c.

&c.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"
ST. GEORGE'S DAY
PRODUCTION.

REHEARSALS for the Ballet will be resumed on FRIDAY 1st March, and those who have already signified their desire to assist are requested to attend regularly on FRIDAYS and TUESDAY at 5.15 P.M. at the Theatre Royal.

There are vacancies for more Dancers and aspirants should apply on the above days at the Theatre.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TOMORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M., and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TOMORROW (THURSDAY), 28th February, at 2 P.M., and on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 11.45 A.M.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the remainder of the 1918 Race Meeting is abandoned.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
of the Course,
Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

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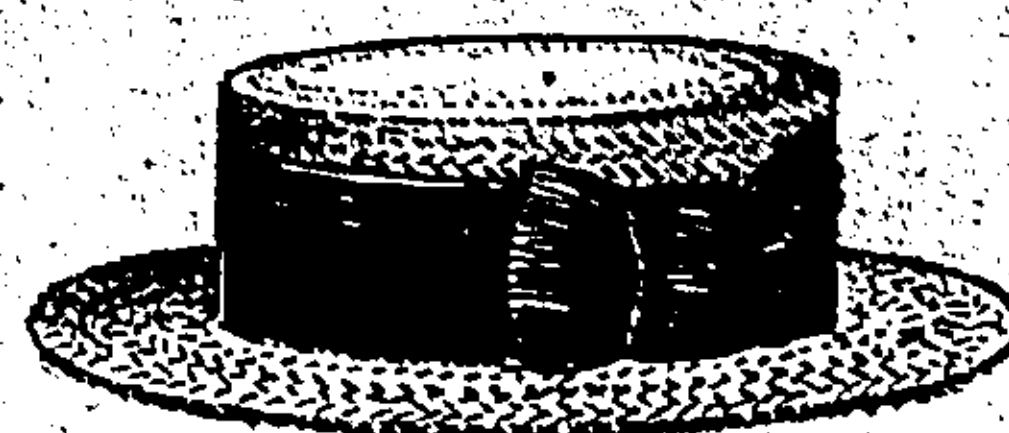
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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	*Kilano Maru T. 16,000	FRI., 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT., 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Penang Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

*Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Lufan	3rd Mar. at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong February 27, 1918.

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Tjitaroem	Java	12th Mar.	18th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 3rd Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

German River Boats.

The late German riverboats, Meidan, now the "Wahab", and Meile, now the "Wahab", have been chartered by the Chinese Government for the transportation of troops on the Yangtze. The vessels are manned by Japanese masters and crews.

A Handsome Charter.

It is reported that Chinese merchants at Swatow have offered the handsome sum of \$20,000 per month for the charter of the China Merchants' Hsinchang, the charter-party of which expires shortly. It is not known yet whether the offer has been accepted.

Danish Merchant Fleet.

The Danish merchant fleet consisted on January 1, 1917, of 364 steamers, of 34,066 tons; 136 motor ships, of 50,183 tons; and 306 sailing ships, of 39,933 tons; a total of 806 ships, of 4,311,181 tons, compared with 802 ships, of 4,224,960 tons, on January 1, 1916.

Japanese Vessels Chartered by Allies.

The Japanese vessels now chartered to the Allies number 19, totaling 65,534 tons, while Japanese vessels indirectly serving the Allies are estimated at about 100,000 tons. This is less than one-tenth of Japan's total tonnage, which even at the end of 1916, amounted to 1,696,631 tons.

Saigon Shipping Returns.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Saigon during 1917 was 1,684 vessels of 2,179,183 tons. Of the total, 410 vessels of 549,404 tons were British, 414 vessels of 678,376 tons were French, 246 vessels of 347,900 tons Japanese, 208 vessels of 304,732 tons American, 188 vessels of 167,890 tons Chinese, 12 vessels of 117,290 tons Norwegian, 34 vessels of 60,484 tons Dutch, 22 vessels of 11,764 tons Greek and 6 vessels of 7,554 tons Russian. The percentages were 31.4 per cent. French, 25.3 per cent. British, 16.2 per cent. Japanese, 9.5 per cent. American, 7.8 per cent. Chinese, 5.4 per cent. Norwegian 2.8 per cent. Dutch, 0.7 per cent. Portuguese, 0.5 per cent. Greek and 0.4 per cent. Russian.

German Steamship Officials

Imprisoned.

The conviction of Karl Buezn, Resident Director of the Hamburg-American Line and former German Consul General at the port of New York; George Kotter, Ad. Iph. Hachmeister and Joseph Poppenhouse Hamburg-American officials, was affirmed on Jan. 14th by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. They were tried and found guilty in 1915 of conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government by filing false manifests for vessels carrying supplies from New York and other ports to German raiding vessels in the North and South Atlantic. Buezn, Kotter and Hachmeister were sentenced to serve eighteen months each, and Poppenhouse one year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Hamburg-America Line was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1. All were released in \$5,000 bail each pending a decision of their appeal. Hachmeister died about a year ago. The false manifests were used to conceal the destinations of outgoing vessels chartered by the Hamburg-America Line, which had an agreement with the German Government in 1914 to supply German warships at sea with coal and provisions. Among the "neutral" ships chartered were the Berwind, Lorenz and Gladstone, which were sent out with three Hamburg-America liners. The opinion, written by Judge Henry W. Rogers, and concurred in by Judges Charles M. Hough and Learned Hand, among other things says: "The District Court Judge properly took it for granted at the trial that there was nothing inherently wrong in an undertaking to provide coal, provisions and other supplies for German warships on the high seas, as the United States and Germany were not at the time at war with each other. Neither the law of nations nor the laws of the United States prohibited such an undertaking. The act complained of consisted in obtaining clearance certificates for certain designated ports by presenting to the Collector of Customs sworn manifests which falsely represented that their cargoes were to be landed at the ports named. The actual intention was not to carry the cargoes to such ports, but to German warships on the high seas. The clearances were obtained by means of false bills, and those responsible were guilty of corrupt conduct."

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

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For freight rates through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Mar. 2nd, at 5 p.m.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—

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NOTICES.

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ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "JACOB"
will leave on or about 4th March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "VAN WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 12th March.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. HONGKONG, 8th Feb., 1918.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS
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Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to—

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ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.

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So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

- SAFE. 32 Volt system which is shockless.
AIR COOLED. No water to be carried and greater efficiency of fuel.
DIRECT CONNECTED. No belts to break or slip.
SELF CRANKING. By pressing a switch, engine is electrically cranked.
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SIMPLE OILING DEVICE. Only one place to oil.
SIMPLE MIXING VALVE. No carburetor to get out of adjustment.
CONTINUOUS SERVICE. Operates economically on Kerosene.
CAPACITY. Generator will furnish 32-16 C.P. lights continuously and the 160 Ampere Accumulator will carry an additional 30-16 C.P. lamps for eight hours.

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION IN OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Hai Phong	Takung	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	D. L. Co.	1, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	4, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J.L.	5, Mar.
Kobe	Boeros	J.C.J.L.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J.L.	18, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J.L.	27, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the First day of March 1918, at 12 noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of February 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 55.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 80.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub-clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a:

TO DEAL WITH RESERVE FUND.

- (p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.
- (g) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.
- (h) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 125.
- (i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 127.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th March, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 4th March at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Princess Juliana	14,000	8th Mar.
Willa	8,000	24th Mar.
To JAVA & SINGAPORE Goentoe	10,000	3rd Apr.
Rindjani	10,000	27th Feb.
	8,000	27th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamer have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery from along-
side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 27th February at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godowns.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 3rd March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godowns, where it will be ex-
amined on 5th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 12th March, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th
March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 2nd March, at
10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
after arrival of steamer, other-
wise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE

XIS YINSE
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOE,"

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 2nd
March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 5th
March, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st March
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Meyerink from New York.
Mullipico, from Chicago Ill.
Monsha Singh, from San
Francisco.

Musso Orio'o, from Milano.

J. E. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Itakura, Matsubara Hotel,
from Kobe.

Sykora o/o Moutries, from
Yokohama.

Calinet, o/o Banker Co., Wesur
Road, from Shanghai.

Kwonghingloong, from Yoko-
hama.

Kiankee, from Amoy.

Kwongshanfo, from Kobe.

Dongas & Co., from Shang-
hai.

Berthe Rolofs, Hongkong Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Yuenhing, from Yokohama.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: AL: A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering, First and Second Editions. Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	HEIGHT OF DOCK OR SLIP	WIDTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TIA-SOY-SHUI					
Competition Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
ADELPHI					
How Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
London Dock	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 5, 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE RACE COURSE DISASTER.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

COMPLETE LIST OF FOREIGNERS KILLED.

Killed and Injured Approximately One Thousand.

On all sides this morning there have been countless enquiries as to the total number of persons who lost their lives in yesterday's terrible holocaust and as the investigation has gone on it has proved that even the most extensive estimates have not been too liberal.

To continue the narrative from where we left it yesterday there only remains to be added that despite all efforts to save the Golf Club House, it became totally gutted, only the bare and blackened walls remaining this morning when a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* paid a visit to the scene. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., detachments of the various Garrison units, mostly men of the Middlesex, kept guard all night and the Fire Brigade and the Police were continuing their efforts to put the smouldering heap of refuse completely out. By this morning this had been completed and it was then that a proper search and classification of the remains could be made. Most harrowing scenes were again witnessed this morning, when huge crowds of Chinese, who had relatives missing, made a tour of the ground searching for some clue to identification. The unfortunate victims not so terribly burned as others were nearly all identified, articles of jewelry and, in some cases portions of clothing, permitting of recognition. All the senior members of the Police Force were on the ground supervising the work and they were ably assisted by military officers, members of the Sanitary Inspectors' Staff and Police Reserve, a number of whom were called out for special duty. It was at eleven o'clock that the identification was declared closed and by this time well over one hundred bodies had been claimed. As for the remainder it was practically impossible to ascertain who the victims were, so mutilated were the remains.

The Total Casualties.

In conversation with the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, a Press representative was informed that it was estimated that 570 bodies had been found, whilst there was a certain amount of terribly charred refuse that might possibly add a few more to the total. Among the bodies could be found fifteen Japanese and several Portuguese. Mr. Messer, also estimated that roughly 300 persons had been sent to the various hospitals, making the total casualties in the region of 900. The accurate figures will not be known for a day or two, for all those people who have relatives missing, have been instructed to communicate with the Wanchai Police Station and report a description of the missing person. This morning the figure returned by the Sanitary authorities was 535 bodies, but this was not a complete record, as particulars were still being received. On enquiring after this day a *Telegraph* representative was informed from an authoritative source that the

latest accepted number of deaths is 578 definitely known and a few supposed to have been destroyed beyond all trace.

With regard to the numbers in hospital, there has not been a definite return given but the hurried estimate of 300 given by Mr. Messer is thought to be a little excessive. Well over fifty have been detained in the Government Civil Hospital, nearly thirty in the Tung Wah and others in various other private hospitals. All of these given above are serious cases, some of which have but slight chances of recovery, and when to these figures is added the very large number of people who were out and bruised and not treated at any hospital at all there is no excessive figure given when it is stated that well over a thousand people were either killed or injured. The numbers that must have been in the stands at the time of the collapse would probably be about three thousand, and it speaks well for the rescuers that so many were enabled to get clear before the flames spread to where they were.

All the morning there has been a stream of coffins going to and from the Race Course, and extremely sad sights have been witnessed. Quite a large number of Portuguese have been to the spot and this community has suffered a terrible loss, as will be seen by the following complete list of those of the foreign community, definitely known to have either perished or to be missing:—

Mr. F. Soto, employed at Holt's Wharf, recognised among the dead.

Mr. Peter Gandell, an American subject, in the employ of the Hongkong Gas Company, known to be dead.

Mr. Edward Pereira, of the Marchant Bank, known to be dead. There are also two of the Chinese staff of this bank missing.

Mr. David Marshall, of the Kowloon Dock Company, missing.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of the firm of Messrs. Ramsey and Company, recognised among the dead.

Mr. Bino Xavier, manager of the Hongkong Printing Press, missing.

A young step-son of Mr. O'Conner, of the Public Works Department, recognised among the dead.

Mr. J. B. M. Rosario, manager of Messrs. Connell Brothers, together with his wife, son and two sisters-in-law, all known to be dead. This is a particularly sad case for practically the whole household has been wiped out, the Chinese staff of the house being at the races and in the same booth as their employer. Mr. Rosario was a member of the Police Reserve and quite a prominent member of the Portuguese community.

Mr. J. J. Coelho, manager of Messrs. Geddes and Co., printers, which is practically the same firm as the Hongkong Printing Press, the manager of which had also lost his life, as reported above.

Mr. J. D. Barrow, interpreter at the American Consulate, missing.

Miss Doris Xavier, sister of Mr. Xavier of the Hongkong Printing Press, whose terrible death before the helpless gaze of onlookers was reported yesterday. A student of St. Joseph's College, named Joe Rodrigues, is also missing.

As will be seen by the above list no fewer than sixteen foreign residents have, presumably, lost their lives, this figure not including the number of Japanese, which is thought to total at least fifteen.

It is also known that among the dead are Mr. Aureliano Jorge, a solicitor of Macao, who was down in Hongkong specially for the races.

Among the Chinese victims are one or two prominent men, one being Mr. Fung Lok-yuen, the second sheriff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. At least four other members of the Bank's Chinese staff have been killed. Mr. Hu Cheung-yun of the Hongkong Gas Company has also been killed, whilst Mr. Ah Wee, the proprietor of the Kowloon Dairy is missing. He is a very well-known Chinese and at one time had considerable interest in many business affairs in South America. His daughter is employed at the Union Insurance Company.

With regard to the foreign residents who were injured it is pleasing to learn that none of them are in serious danger. Mr. J. J. Blake, who was in charge of his own stand when the collapse came, is suffering from shock and slight bruises whilst the several Portuguese who have been admitted are mainly bruised or lacerated, and there are few cases of burns among them. Last night the scenes at the various hospitals was a busy one and many medical men, not on the actual staffs of the institutions, turned to and lent a hand.

The work of burial has in part been seen to by the relatives, for in all the cases where identification was definite the relatives were allowed to provide their own coffins in place of the ones the Government were providing for others.

Races Definitely Cancelled.

Last night it was announced that a meeting of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club had been held at which it had been decided to continue the races on Thursday afternoon and carry on with the Meeting on Friday and Saturday. This decision evoked quite a considerable amount of adverse comment and one or two letters to the Press were written. This morning another special meeting of the Stewards was convened and at this it was unanimously decided to abandon this year's meeting altogether, a decision that we feel will have the hearty support of all residents. To resume the Meeting after such a terrible calamity was almost out of the question, but it must be understood that when the first decision of the Jockey Club was made it was not realised that the affair had proved to be so serious an one.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

We are asked to state that friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society are invited to attend the public meeting of its auxiliary on Tuesday next at 6.30 p.m. in the Helena May Institute. The Bishop of Victoria will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. A. L. Warriner, of Amoy and Dr. H. Gordon Thompson M.D., F.R.G.S., (Eng.) of Yunnan Fu.

Three Glasses Instead of Eight.

It is explained by the Brewers' Society that the output of beer has not been increased, but is at the same rate as during the summer and autumn quarters. In the ensuing three months the supply is restricted to about 3,200,000 standard barrels which compares with 3,200,000 in the January quarter before the war. Consequently for every eight glasses available before the war there are now but about three.

SULPHUR AND SALTPETRE.

A Prosperous Business in Kueichow.

Both at Pienyang, 70 li north of Lounghien and in that district, and at Kehtu, in the district of Tatanghsien, the Kuangli Saltpetre and Sulphur Company has branch offices says a correspondent in the *N. O. Daily News*. I referred to this company's operations some months ago. It was started by some enterprising and wealthy business men in Kueichow and has secured a monopoly from the Provincial Government on payment of a duty on all saltpetre, etc., passing through their hands, but whether the trade is "farmed out" to the company at a lump sum per annum, or whether the money is paid at so much per 100 catties, I have not been able to ascertain. As no duty was levied formerly on saltpetre, the Government stands to gain by the monopoly. All producers are required to sell to the company and anyone attempting to sell to others is liable to the confiscation of his goods and a fine in addition. So far the trade in saltpetre has been within the province, but I am told that the company is arranging to export to other provinces as soon as possible after the resumption of normal conditions between Kueichow and Szechuan.

Yesterday, meeting some men on their way to Kehtu with saltpetre, I got into conversation with them and they told me that it is produced from a special kind of soil found in caves, also that a good cave for such soil is discovered by the existence of six or more loads of rat manure. On our expressing our doubts as to the amount of manure, they told us that the rats which feed on this soil weigh from six to eight catties each. I leave it to your readers to believe or disbelieve; certainly, I have never seen or heard of such great creatures before.

I have been without news from Kueichow for a considerable time, so am quite unable to give you any, but I presume there is nothing out of the normal or I should have heard of it from friends in the various places I have visited who get Kueichow news once in a while.

I have just seen something that reminds me of a strange, barbarous custom that prevails here and in Tatanghsien district, very probably in other country parts as well. A bride procession has just passed across the market place and the four bearers of the bride's sedan, every now and again purposely tip the sedan half way over one side and then the other. The same is done with the coffin at funerals! On one occasion known to me, the bearers were so reckless that both they and the coffin very nearly fell into a deep pit. In that place, perhaps elsewhere too where this strange custom prevails, the bearers are not paid for their services, friends helping each other. Possibly it is this that prevents the family concerned from objecting. A missionary lady living in Tatang district arranges that bearers are paid for Christian funerals, and insists that they shall behave decently. It is strange that in a land where to much reverence is shown to the dead, such unseemly customs are tolerated.

I am told that the Kueichow authorities are still in touch with Peking, reporting official doings, in the province and military operations on Szechuan.

There are between one and two hundred wounded soldiers at a temple outside the East Gate, and I hear that there are many still at Tsinchi. At the temple near this city many of the men are opium smokers, and one of the priests there, himself a big opium smoker, is running an opium den for them. And yet these wounded men are in the charge of military doctors!

I have it on good authority that a lot of opium is coming into Kueichow from Yunnan. This, of course, means that we are not yet in sight of prohibition of the drug, notwithstanding strongly worded proclamations pronouncing the death penalty on all found cultivating, trading or using it.

EXPLOSIVES FOR THE GERMANS.

Grave Charges Against a Dutch Company.

Serious charges were made against a Dutch company in the Prize Court recently when "very interesting evidence from a neutral" (as the Attorney-General described it) was elicited under severe cross-examination.

The Crown asked for condemnation of paraffin wax worth over £4,000 consigned through the Netherlands Overseas Trust to the Royal Stearine Candle Works, of Gouda, Holland, who claimed the cargo.

Since the seizure of the goods, said the Attorney-General, the company had been fined £20,000 in their own country for a breach of conditions imposed by the Netherlands Overseas Trust. The managing director, Mr. Yssel de Schepper, said that merchandise supplied by his firm to purchasers in Holland was without their knowledge exported to Germany.

The firm had exported to Germany large quantities of glycerine and other materials for high explosives, which must have been made from substances imported under agreement. Mr. de Schepper had headed a movement for an agreement with England, and this circumstance had kept the firm off the Statutory Black List, but it was suggested that this was a plan to cover up the pro-German activities of the claimants.

Mr. Yssel de Schepper, the managing director of the claimants, giving evidence, said that they had sold glycerine, paraffin wax, etc., to Germany and Belgium out of free stocks, which were not subject to the conditions imposed by the trust.

The Attorney-General: Don't you see you are claiming to be able to supply Germany with materials to kill British soldiers, and expecting the British Fleet to let the raw materials through; you expected that?—Yes.

So this is the position—you have glycerine for high explosives in your factory that was going to Germany to be used for killing British soldiers, and the British Fleet is to allow raw materials to pass through to take its place, so that further imports may be sent into Germany? That is very interesting, coming from a neutral. Mr. de Schepper said he had done what he could to help the British Government as a member of the British section of the Glycerine Commission.

The Attorney-General: Then you have contributed to blow up the soldiers of both belligerents? That has been your contribution to the great war?

His Lordship suggested to witness that if he would take "a not unfriendly suggestion," he would put the whole of the honest materials before the Crown's accountant, whether they appeared to be against him or for him. Witness agreed to do so, and the hearing was adjourned.

It is reported that General Wang Wen-hua is returning from the Szechuan border on sick leave. I do not know if it is true. He does not appear to have had much to do with the fighting in Szechuan.

There is a rumour, too, that a military road will be built from Kueichow to Hinghsien, the home of our Tsuchan. But I expect it will wait till there is money for its construction. More than two years ago our then Civil Governor, Lung, obtained President Yuan's sanction for the building of a similar road from Kueichow to Peking; but funds were not forthcoming, so the plan fell through. The road said to be now contemplated would cover the same route most of the way.

As usual, Solar New Year was observed by the public offices and schools only, the latter being given two or three days' holiday, the New Year holidays being deferred till lunar new year and called winter (or "cold") holidays.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SONGS.

Characteristics of Melody.

A lecture by Mr. Edwin Evans on French folksong revives the question what it exactly is that makes a song English. That is, a question rather for a foreigner than for ourselves to answer. Histories of English music, which should have dealt with the point, do not help; as one ignores it, another says there are no English characteristics, a third names, as English, traits that are characteristic of all folksong. But if after examining the songs of other countries we could say what makes them an English, as we propose to do now with French songs, we might, after enough countries had been investigated, define an English song.

Let us take a short passage from Pélissier et Melisande and translate it literally into, as nearly as may be, the same number of syllables; Melisande says:—
Pourquoi vais-je mourir? Je ne le savais pas.

Why am I going to die? I did not know I was.

A Frenchman will pronounce every syllable here equally, and the two syllables of *mourir* and of *savais* will be of different pitches, rising or falling according to the context, but without any stress on the higher pitch. An Englishman will stress the higher pitch. An Englishman will stress "why," "die," and "know," and will allow these to swallow up the other syllables, but he will hardly raise or lower his voice at all. The strongly stressed English will demand a strongly rhythmic melody, whereas the unstressed French will not. Also, with such words as *le printemps*, the main musical stress might come on any syllable of the three, but with "in springtime" there is only one possible place for it. These burly monosyllables of ours break up the flow of the words, and while the course of a French song is like a salmon river flowing past till and culture and fringed pools and ribbed beaches, the course of ours is like a stream in estate where boulders rumble past, or are caught and form eddies where trout can lie. "Angli jubilant, cantant Galli."

An important result flows from this. These English stresses (and the Russian, which similarly dominates the word) compete, with one another until one of them is left victorious in the sentence, and forms its climax. The melody follows suit, and is perpetually being forced into climax by the words. But this does not happen in French poems, and so their melodies regard climax as a luxury rather than a necessity. A simple instance of this divergence of view is seen in the two national anthems: the French, which uses up its whole compass in the first two bars, and the English, which reaches it, by three well-defined stages, only in the last bar but one. This stress is so heavy that it causes the note which bears it to be prolonged, and the typical English rhythm is not that of Gounod's "Dites, la jeune fille," but the hop-skip-and-jump dactyl of "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen."

Secondly, we have a tendency (in some dialects very pronounced) to break a vowel in two: there are two vowel sounds involved in "die," and in "know"; whereas every French vowel has one sound, and one only. Hence English melodies, not uncommonly give two notes to one syllable, of which the first "leaves" towards the second: there are instances in "Drink to me only," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," and in many of Purcell's songs. French do this seldom; when it occurs much in a French song we sometimes find the composer has a German name, such as the Viennese-born Rossini, or the German-born Meyerbeer.

Thirdly, French syllables never end with a mute consonant, but ours frequently do. Such words take time to pronounce, and we want a little elbow room to deal with them in French, our songs are full of "pendant" notes, notes that make the melody

OUTLAWRY OF GERMANY.

A Suggestion for the League of Nations.

Sir Joseph Bellamy, who recently introduced to the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce a discussion on "A League of Nations," emphasized in an interview, the importance on the part of the Allies of adopting the scheme for such a league without delay and taking practical steps for setting up immediately the necessary machinery.

Proposing that the following nations should become members of the league, Sir Joseph stated in millions their volume of exports and imports, and suggested that the voting power of each nation should be ten votes for each hundred millions of trade:—

	Millions.		Millions.
British Empire	1,831	Italy	233
United States	734	Japan	101
Cuba	51	Portugal	33
Belgium	334	Brazil	268
France	566	Spain	120
Algeria	48	China	115
Morocco	8	Argentina	140
Tunis	10	Total	4,556

Against them be set the nations not to be included:—

	Millions.
German Empire	876
Austria	233
Turkey	43
Total	1,152

"Whilst I see," Sir Joseph said, "the great difficulty of a tariff war, owing to the conflict of interests amongst the Allies, if we seriously meant retribution shall overtake Germany for her crimes, the most effective punishment will be that of outlawry by the nations of the league."

"I think there can be no question that a league composed of the nations I have mentioned would have at its disposal a most effective weapon for keeping Germany in order."

Lastly, as the French recognise pitch in the pronunciation of their words, their melodies are suggested by the rise and fall of the words themselves; and since this rise and fall within the word or the sentence is never very great, their melodies are of small compass, and sudden or wide leaps are foreign to French song as a whole, which moves almost invariably by step. With us, on the other hand, a sense of climax is always stretching the compass and demanding leaps.

We obtain, then, as characteristics of English as against French songs, these:—(1) "Stairing" notes (climax), "leaping" notes (ape-pogglings), link notes (pendants), large compass, movement by leap as well as step, and a rhythm which is, in general, strongly marked and diversified (of a special kind).

But behind the language is the national character which it utters, and of that large question we can only note one point here. The French will die for a word provided it stands for a thing; we will die for the thing, if need be, whether we have found the word for it or not. And so the French care much more for their language than we do for ours, and they have always taken more pains with it. The first demand of their singers is that the melody shall do it justice; they have developed, more than any people, the art of the diction; and we have grateful memories of Yvonne Guilbert and Edmond Gosses. We, on the other hand, remember the time when the words, or accept a low standard for them (in opera), and we are the only people, as Mr. Krumpholtz said, who do not demand that a song should be sung in French. We are the only people who do not demand that a song should be sung in French.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 3, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
" Prime Cut	"	24
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yau	"	24
" Roast—Shiu	"	24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	"	20
" Soup—Tong Yau	"	20
" Steak—Ngau Yau Pa	"	24
" do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	25
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yau	"	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	8
" Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	28
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	"	24
" Saddle—Yeung On Yau	"	16
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	4
" Brains—Chu No	per set	3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry—Chu Chup	"	20
" Head—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
" Kidneys—Chu Yau	"	10
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	"	24
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
" Loin—"	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yau	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tai	"	20
" Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yau	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1	"	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	26
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	14
Codfish—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs—Fai	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish—Tat To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	14
" Fresh water—Tam Gui Yu	"	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	36
Garoupa—Shak Pan	"	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	14
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	22
Labret—Wong Fa Yu	"	16
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	14
Perch—Tan Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns—Ming Ho	"	34
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	32
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Gang Yau	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Fam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chuan Ping Kho	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	"	5
" (brides), Mascot—San Heung Chiu	"	5
Chestnuts—Chinese—Foong Lut	"	11
Carambola—Yeung To	"	11
Coconuts—Ye—Tao	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Taz	lb.	23
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
" Fresh	"	28
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	1
" Sweet	"	1
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	"	18
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	18
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Taz	"	12

食肉

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
" Large	"	38
Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
" (fresh)	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
Geese—Ngo	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	"	60
" Hen—Na	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	50
Quail—On Chun	"	50
Partridges—Che Ku	"	50

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	4
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	4
" Sprout—Nga Tsai	"	4
" Long—Tau Kok	"	4
Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau	"	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	"	5
" Red—Hung Ke	"	5
" Shanghai—Ye Tsai	"	5
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	"	9
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Ohn	"	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	12
" Green—Ching Lat Ohn	"	12
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Ohn Liu	"	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old—Lo Keung	"	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Yeung Shing Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	5
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tau Ku	"	36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okraes	"	10
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ching Tan	"	8
" Green—Shang Chung	"	5
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	6
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb.	\$1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow—Too-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sage—Tao	"	1
Shallots—Kon Chung Tan	"	7
Spinach—Yin Tsai	"	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	"	8
Taro—Wu Tau	"	4
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Awa	"	5
" (American)—Kam-san Chiu	"	18
Water Cress—Fai Yeung Tsai	"	18
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	5
Yams—Fa Shu	"	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	26
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Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	80

菓子

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" (brides), Mascot—San Heung Chiu	"	5
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" Fresh	"	28
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	1
" Sweet	"	1
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	"	18
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	18
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Taz	"	12

You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won

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Kallians b.	\$87
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Land Invest. sa.	\$86
H'phreys Est. b.	\$5.60
K'loon Lands n.	\$27
Shai Lands b.	\$70
West Points n.	\$78
Reclamations n.	\$110
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n.	\$165
Kung Yiks b.	\$14.10
Shai Cottons n.	\$126
Yangtzepeos n.	\$7
Oriental n.	\$40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$9
China Light & P. n.	\$8.90
Providents b.	\$7.80
Dairy Farms b.	\$29
Green Islands sa.	\$8
H. K. Electric b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. b.	\$190
Ropes n.	\$29
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level s.	\$6.40
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$3
Laundries n.	\$4
U. Waterboats n.	\$11
Watsons n.	\$5
Wm. Powells n.	\$5
Morning Posts n.	\$29

NOTICES.	
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.	
TIME TABLE.	
UP HILL	DOWN HILL
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
9.15 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
10.15 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.15 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/11 1/2
30 d/s.	2/11 1/2
60 d/s.	2/11 1/2
4 m/s.	3/1
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	127
T/T Japan	136 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	70 1/2
do & New York	70 1/2
T/T Java	159
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.03
Demand, Paris	4.03 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/34
4 m/s. D/P	3/78
6 m/s. L/C	3/1 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/1 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	71 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.18
6 m/s. France	4.23
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	141
Demand, Singapore	127
On Haiphong	147 prem.
On Saigon	52
On Bangkok	52
Sovereign	6.65 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	42 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese—20 cts. pieces	8 1/2 dis
Chinese—10 "	8 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. c.	10 par
" 10 "	10

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

do

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

NOTICES.

**THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.**

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE. \$125,000
FIRST PRIZE \$187,500
SECOND PRIZE \$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE \$ 37,500
100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50. \$ 93,750

TOTAL \$500,000

**YOUR \$5 TICKET
MAY WIN YOU
ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.**

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS
AND LEADING STORES.

**CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.**

4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

**MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.**
Trained male Massageur.
Eleven years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREPARED.
No. 218, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The Importation into the Common-wealth of Australia of any other than that given or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Edirne, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengton and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be subscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.20
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post, or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Algeria and Tunisia must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Pamona and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kauchook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kauchook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 27d. 11h. 10m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. An anticyclone has again developed over N. China, and pressure has increased considerably over that area, and slightly elsewhere. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inch against an average of 3.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy; probably some drizzling rain or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, February 27, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Dir'n. Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate	"					
Tokio	"					
Kochi	"					
Nagasaki	"					
Kagasaki	"					
Oshima	"					
Naha	"					
Ishijima	"					
Bonin Is.	"					
Whaiwai	5a	33.44	30	88	n	6 o
Hankow	"					
Ichang	"					
Kukiang	"					
Changsha	"					
Shanghai	"	30.30	39	78	n	2 o
Gutaifu	"	30.27	40	91	nne	4 b
Sharp P.	"	30.09	52	92	ne	4 o
Amoy	"	30.03	60	94	0	0 b
Swatow	"					
Taihou	"	30.10	55	100	0	0 o
Taihu	"	30.17	55		sw	1 b
Taiwan	"	30.15	59	90	ne	2 b
Koehun	"	30.02	66		0	0 o
P'dores	"	34.05	66		0	4 b
Canton	5a	30.04	64	100	ne	1 o
H'kong	"	30.04	62	99	0	1 o
Cap Boek	"	30.02	62	99	0	3 f
Macao	"	30.06	63	100	ne	1 f
Wanchow	5a					
Pakhoi	"					
Holhow	"					
Phullen	7a	29.95	66	87	ene	4 o
Tourane	"	29.95	68		ene	2 b
Q. St. J.	"	29.89	72		sw	7 o
Aperti	6	29.98	66	96	0	0 b
Dagupan	"	29.95	54	96	0	0 b
Manila	"	29.93	73	85	n	4 b
Lagnapi	"					
Tacloban	"	29.91	72	94	n	4 o
Iloilo	"					
Sutrobo	"					
Guan	420	29.89	73	96	sw	1 b
Luzon	6	29.84	76	95	sw	1 o